Claims:

1. An electrostatic developer comprising toner-containing image-forming particles and an uncrosslinked, linear hydrocarbon based homopolymer wax, wherein said wax has a total number of branches in each of one or more chains that is less than 0.5%, relative to a total number of carbons in said wax, wherein said wax is further characterized by having a set of endotherms as determined by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) run at a maximum rate of 10^0C per minute, said endotherms characterized by a primary endotherm and at least a secondary endotherm, said primary endotherm exhibiting a temperature range of between 70^0C and 90^0C and said secondary endotherm exhibiting a temperature range of between 95^0C and 110^0C;
   and
   wherein said wax has a crystallinity of from 75% to 90% as determined by small angle X-ray diffraction analysis.

2. The electrostatic developer of claim 1, wherein said wax has a molecular weight polydispersity (Mw/Mn) in the range of 1.1-1.3, wherein the number average molecular weight, Mn, is in the range of 700-790 and the weight average molecular weight, Mw, is in the range of 890-1000.

3. The electrostatic developer of claim 1, wherein said wax has branching that can be further characterized as:
   0 - .20 methyl branches per 100 carbon atoms,
   0 - .10 ethyl branches per 100 carbon atoms and
   0 - .10 butyl branches per 100 carbon atoms.

4. The electrostatic developer of claim 1, wherein said wax exhibits a degree of crystallinity of from 78% to 82%.

5. The electrostatic developer of claim 1, wherein said wax is further characterized by a particle size in the range of 1 to 10 μm.

6. The electrostatic developer of claim 1, wherein said wax is obtained by a process comprising:

in a reactor vessel, gasifying and subsequently liquifying coal to produce a wax residue in the reactor vessel, said reactor vessel containing sides with interior surfaces, wherein the wax residue forms on said surfaces;

milling said wax residue, substantially by a jet mill to accomplish micronizing of the wax.

7. The process of claim 6, further comprising classifying the micronized wax.

8. The electrostatic developer of claim 1, wherein said toner is a monocomponent toner.

9. The electrostatic developer of claim 1, wherein said toner is a dual component toner.

10. The electrostatic developer of claim 9, wherein said toner further comprises magnetic particles.

11. The electrostatic developer of claim 1, wherein said toner further comprises a binder resin.

12. The electrostatic developer of claim 1, wherein said toner further comprises a binder resin, and wherein said wax is present in an amount of 0.1-20 parts by weight per 100 parts of the binder resin.

13. The electrostatic developer of claim 1, said toner further comprises a binder resin, and wherein said wax is present in an amount of 0.1–7.0 parts by weight per 100 parts of binder resin.

14. The electrostatic developer of claim 1, said toner further comprises a binder resin, and wherein said wax is present in an amount of 1.0-6.0 parts by weight per 100 parts of binder resin.

15. The electrostatic developer of claim 1, further comprising one or more inorganic oxides selected from the group consisting of SiO_2, Al_2O_3, W_2O_3, ZrO_2, SeO, TiO_2, ZnO, MgO, and mixtures thereof.

16. A method selected from the group consisting of reducing fusing, enhancing fusing, eliminating offsetting, and a combination thereof, which comprises carrying out electrostatic development in the presence of said electrostatic developer composition according to claim 1.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein said photoconductive drum assembly is an organic photoconductor.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein said photoconductor charging apparatus is a contact charge roller.

19. A toner cartridge comprising a cartridge and the electrostatic developer according to claim 1.

20. In an electrophotographic apparatus, wherein the improvement comprises the use of a toner cartridge according to claim 19.